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order disallowing in whole or in part the Proofs of Claim listed in **Exhibit A**. These claims were filed by investors ("Direct Lenders") against USA Commercial Mortgage Company ("USACM") based in whole or in part upon an investment in a loan to John and Carol King (together, the "Borrower"). This loan was sometimes referred to as the "Margarita Annex Loan" and that is how the USACM Trust will refer to it here. This Objection is supported by the Court's record and the Declarations of Geoffrey L. Berman and Edward M. Burr in Support of Omnibus Objections to Proofs of Claim Based Upon the Investment in the Margarita Annex Loan. (the "Berman Decl." and "Burr Decl.").

THIS OBJECTION DOES NOT RELATE TO AND WILL NOT IMPACT THE
DIRECT LENDERS' RIGHTS TO REPAYMENT ON THE MARGARITA ANNEX
LOAN OR TO SHARE IN ANY PROCEEDS GENERATED FROM THE SALE OF
THE REAL PROPERTY SECURING THE MARGARITA ANNEX LOAN.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. BACKGROUND FACTS

a. The USACM Bankruptcy

On April 13, 2006 ("Petition Date"), USACM filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Debtor continued to operate its business as debtor-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. Debtor's post-petition management of the Debtor was under the direction of Thomas J. Allison of Mesirow Financial Interim Management, LLC, who served as the Chief Restructuring Officer.

USACM was a Nevada corporation that, prior to the Petition Date, was in the business of underwriting, originating, brokering, funding and servicing commercial loans primarily secured by real estate, both on behalf of investors and for its own account. That business included the solicitation of investors to purchase fractional interest in loans that

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USACM originated and then serviced. These investors are referred to as "Direct Lenders" in USACM's bankruptcy case and in this Objection.

On January 8, 2007, this Court entered its Order Confirming the "Debtors' Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization" as Modified Herein [Docket No. 2376]. As part of the Plan, and pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement filed with this Court, USACM sold the servicing rights to most of the loans it serviced to Compass Partners, LLC and Compass Financial Partners, LLC ("Compass"), including the Margarita Annex Loan. The sale to Compass closed on February 16, 2007.

The USACM Trust exists as of the Effective Date of the Plan, which was March 12, 2007. Geoffrey L. Berman is the Trustee. Under the Plan, the USACM Trust is the successor to USACM with respect to standing to seek allowance and disallowance of Claims under 11 U.S.C. § 502(a).

Upon information derived from filings in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, 3685 San Fernando Lenders Company, LLC, et al v. Compass USA SPE, LLC, et al, No. 2:07-cv-00892-RCJ-GWF action, the Trust believes that "Silar Advisors, LP ("Silar") financed Compass' acquisition of the Purchased Assets, including the loan service agreements in the USACM bankruptcy case and took a secured interest in those Purchased Assets by executing a Master Repurchase Agreement ("Repurchase Agreement") with Compass, and by filing a UCC-1 financing statement with the State of Delaware." *Id.* Docket 1250 at 13-14 (citations to declarations omitted).

Further, from filings in the same action, the Trust believes that "Effective as of September 26, 2007, Silar foreclosed on Compass through Asset Resolution LLC ("Asset Resolution") and took ownership of the Purchased Assets. ... Silar created Asset Resolution as a 'single purpose entity,' conveyed all of its interests in the Repurchase Agreement to Asset Resolution, and Asset Resolution properly foreclosed on the assets of Compass, including the Purchased Assets." (Citations omitted.) Asset Resolution LLC is

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⁴ 10 90 SPE LLC, Fiesta Stoneridge LLC, CFP Gramercy SPE LLC, Bundy 2.5 Million SPE LLC, CFP Cornman Toltec SPE LLC, Bundy Five Million LLC, Fox Hills SPE LLC, HFAH Monaco SPE LLC, Huntsville SPE LLC, Lake Helen Partners SPE LLC, Ocean Atlantic SPE LLC, CFP, Gess SPE LLC, CFP Margarita Annex SPE LLC, and Shamrock SPE LLC.

now a debtor in a chapter 7 bankruptcy case pending in Nevada, case no. BK-S-09-32824-RCJ, along with certain affiliates.⁴ By Order entered on July 19, 2010 by the Hon. Robert C. Jones in the Asset Resolution Case, the servicing rights for 19 loans were transferred to Cross, FLS. The Margarita Annex Loan, was among the loans whose servicing rights were transferred to Cross, FLS.

The Trust has attempted to monitor loan collections through monitoring the district court litigation and the ARC bankruptcy case, but has received limited information concerning servicing and resolution of direct loans by Compass/Silar/Asset Resolution or their successors, including the trustee in bankruptcy for Asset Resolution. The Trust has also been in contract with Cross FLC about certain loans that it is servicing, including the Margarita Annex Loan. The following is the extent of the USACM Trust's information on the current servicing and status of the Margarita Annex Loan.

b. The Margarita Annex Loan

USACM circulated an Offer Sheet to prospective Direct Lenders soliciting funding for an acquisition and development loan to a borrower identified as "John and Carol King." A copy of the Offer Sheet is attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and incorporated by this reference. (Berman Decl., ¶ 4.) The total loan amount proposed was \$12,000,000. The Offer Sheet described the investment as a "First Trust Deed Investment" and noted that the investment would be secured by a first deed of trust on 99.5 acres in San Luis Obispo, California, that was mapped for 150 lots ranging in size from 5,000 to 6,000 square feet. The Circular further provides a loan to value percentage of 64%, based on the purchase and sale agreement between Borrower and MidLand Pacific Building Corporation

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("MidLand"), which set out a price of \$125,000 per mapped lot.⁵ Pursuant to the Loan Agreement, the loan was intended to refinance the property while Borrower completed entitlements required pursuant to the purchase agreement with MidLand. (Berman Decl., ¶ 4.)

On July 26, 2004, Borrower made and delivered to various lenders, including the Direct Lenders identified in **Exhibit A**, a "Promissory Note Secured by Deed of Trust" (the "Note") and a Loan Agreement (Berman Decl., ¶5.) The Note and Loan Agreement provided for a loan of \$10,600,000, which potential subsequent increases up to \$12,000,000. The Note was secured by a "Deed of Trust, Assignment of Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing" from the Borrower in favor of the Direct Lenders that was recorded in the official records of San Luis Obispo County, California on July 30, 2004 at Instrument Number 2004068161, as were subsequent amendments to the Deed of Trust to secure subsequent advances.

The USACM "Loan Summary" dated July 31, 2006 and filed in this case shows that Borrower was "Non-performing" on the Note as of July 31, 2006. (Berman Decl., ¶ 5.) During this bankruptcy case through the transfer of servicing to Compass, USACM treated the Direct Lenders with respect to any interim payments by the borrower in accordance with this Court's orders.

Counsel for the Trustee spoke with McAlan Duncan of Cross FLS regarding the current status of the Margarita Annex Loan. Upon information and belief, Cross FLS is attempting to find a buyer for the Note after a previous preliminary note purchase fell through; the Borrower continues to own the collateral and the lenders continue to be secured by the first trust deed on the property.

⁵ The Circular states that 150 lots are "currently being mapped" and references a purchase and sale agreement with MidLand Pacific Building Corporation to purchase 125 lots. The Loan to Value is calculated assuming that all 150 lots are sold.

c. The Margarita Annex Claims

Exhibit A, attached, lists Proofs of Claim filed by Direct Lenders that appear to be based in whole in part upon an investment in the Margarita Annex Loan. (Burr Decl. ¶ 7.) Exhibit A identifies the Proof of Claim number, the claimant, the claimant's address, the total amount of the claim and the total amount of the claim that appears to be related to an investment in the Margarita Annex Loan based upon the information provided by the claimant. (Burr Declaration ¶ 7.) The claims listed in Exhibit A are referred to hereafter as the "Margarita Annex Claims." As required by Nevada LR 3007, a copy of the first page of the proof of claim for each of the claims referenced in Exhibit A are attached as Exhibit C.

II. JURISDICTION

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The Court has jurisdiction over this Objection pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334 and 157. Venue is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This matter is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 502 and Bankruptcy Rule 3007.

The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are 11 U.S.C. § 502 and Bankruptcy Rule 3007.

III. APPLICABLE AUTHORITY

Under the Bankruptcy Code, any Claim for which a proof of claim has been filed will be allowed unless a party in interest objects. If a party in interest objects to the proof of claim, the Court, after notice and hearing, shall determine the amount of the Claim and shall allow the Claim except to the extent that the Claim is "unenforceable against the debtor . . . under any . . . applicable law for a reason other than because such claim is contingent or unmatured." 11 U.S.C. § 502(b). A properly filed proof of claim is presumed valid under Bankruptcy Rule 3001(f). However, once an objection to the proof of claim controverts the presumption, the creditor ultimately bears the burden of persuasion as to the validity and amount of the claim. See Ashford v. Consolidated

Pioneer Mortg. (*In re Consolidated Pioneer Mortg.*), 178 B.R. 222, 226 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 1995), *aff'd*, 91 F.3d 151 (9th Cir. 1996).

IV. THE OBJECTION

The Margarita Annex Loan appears to have been a legitimate, arms-length transaction with a third party borrower. In addition, the Direct Lenders took a known risk by investing in a promissory note secured by a lien on real property.

USACM is not liable for the Borrower's default or any decrease in the value of the collateral.

The Direct Lenders fail to state a claim because USACM does not appear to have breached the loan servicing agreements with respect to collection of the Margarita Annex Loan. USACM was under no duty to foreclose on the collateral securing the Margarita Annex Loan or take any other action.

This objection will not affect the Direct Lenders' right to be repaid on the Margarita Annex Loan by the Borrower or to recover from the sale of any collateral that secured the Margarita Annex Loan.

V. CONCLUSION

The USACM Trust respectfully requests that the Court disallow the claims against USACM listed in Exhibit A in whole in part to the extent those claims are based upon an investment in the Margarita Annex Loan. This objection concerns only the Margarita Annex Loan and not any other claims of any of the Direct Lenders. The USACM Trust also requests such other and further relief as is just and proper.

